

Humanitarian funding analysis: Pakistan IDP Crisis



Key points

- Donors have pledged over US\$14.5m to date in response to displacements from North Waziristan according to OCHA.
- The domestic response to the needs of IDPs in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province has been strong, with assistance from Federal & Provincial Governments, the army, and civil society.
- The Government has made an official request to the UN for assistance.
- A multi-cluster/agency response strategy involving UN agencies and NGOs is expected to be made public in the coming days, after which donors are likely to reallocate or pledge additional funding.
- Partners are preparing to apply for funding from the Central Emergency Respond Fund (CERF).

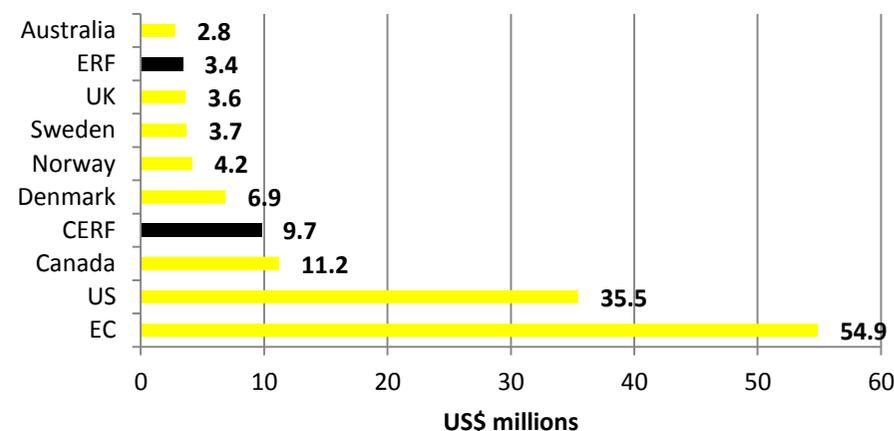
Key humanitarian donors (incl. CERF)	Disbursed in 2014
EC	US\$54.9m
US	US\$35.5m
Canada	US\$11.2m
CERF	US\$9.7m
Denmark	US\$6.9m

1. Humanitarian assistance

The EC and the US are the largest external bilateral donors to Pakistan in 2014.

Humanitarian assistance to Pakistan in 2014 reached US\$154m according to 26 June 2014 figures from OCHA FTS. The three largest external bilateral donors are the EC (US\$54.9m), the US (US\$35.5m) and Canada (US\$11.2m). Denmark, Norway and Sweden are the next largest bilateral donors, while the CERF and ERF have disbursed funds totalling US\$9.7m and US\$3.4m respectively in 2014.

Figure 1: Top 10 providers of humanitarian assistance to Pakistan in 2014



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 26 June 2014.

2. Appeals and response strategies

A multi-cluster/agency response strategy involving both UN agencies and NGOs is being compiled by UNHCR and should be available in the coming days. According to sources, most donors are waiting for the release of this strategy before making funding decisions.

The original Strategic Response Plan was released in early June based on an estimated 330,000 displaced people in need of assistance. The number of IDPs has increased since then, and the funding gap – previously at \$141m - is also likely to have grown.

According to sources in Pakistan, the current response from the international community largely relies on pre-positioned stock or funding transferred from other programmes. Therefore, the release of the response strategy is unlikely to lead to significant announcements of new funding from donors.

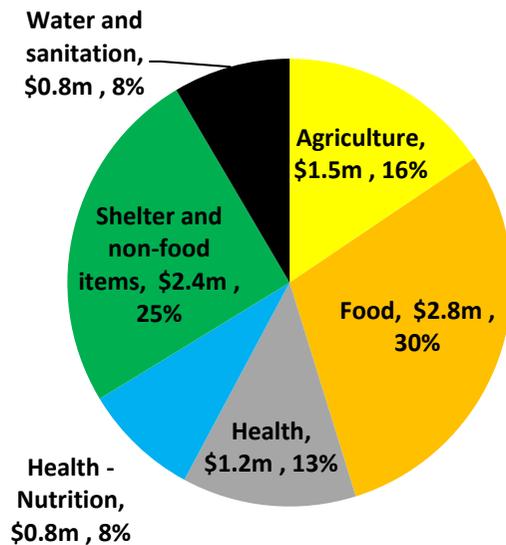
3. UN and other pooled funding

The CERF has disbursed US\$1.3m to IDPs in KP Province already in 2014, while the ERF has allocated US\$4.5m to KP Province. The Pakistan RAPID Fund managed by Concern (funded by USAID) has disbursed US\$2.4m to NGOs in 2014, and more funding applications are likely in the coming days in response to displacement from North Waziristan.

i. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Pakistan received US\$9.5m (4.7%) of the global CERF allocations in 2014. Within this total, US\$3.9m is for IDP support, of which US\$1.3m has gone to KP Province. All CERF funding has come from the Underfunded Emergency (UFE) window and was received between 21 March and 8 April. US\$1.5m of CERF funding was allocated to the protection and restoration of livelihoods.

Figure 2: CERF funding by sector, 2014 (US\$ millions)



Source: UN OCHA FTS CERF data. Data downloaded on 26 June 2014.

In 2013, US\$13.9m of CERF funding was allocated to Pakistan, of which US\$10m came from the UFE window and US\$3.9m came from the Rapid Response (RR) window. The vast majority (US\$12.7m) was for IDPs and an estimated US\$8.4m was for KP Province.

ii. Pakistan: Emergency Response Fund (ERF)

The Pakistan ERF has so far allocated US\$3.7m of funding in 2014, from a total current fund of US\$4.5m. This compares to US\$13.4m allocated from a fund of US\$18.8m in 2013. US\$4.5m of 2014 ERF funding has been for IDPs in KP Province or the North West, and US\$6m has been for FATA. Health projects have received most funding (US\$1.7m), followed by shelter and non-food items (US\$1.2m)

iii. Pakistan RAPID Fund

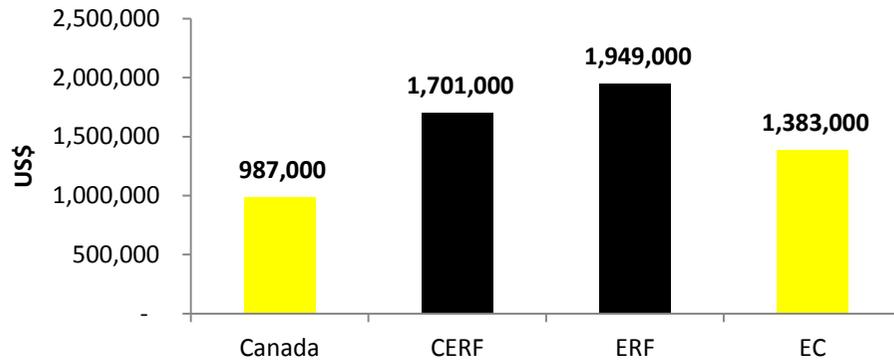
The RAPID Fund is a country-based pooled fund managed by Concern, with funding from USAID. Between 2009 and 2013, the RAPID Fund provided over US\$29m to local, national and international NGOs in Pakistan. Now in its second phase, the Fund continues to support humanitarian response in conflict and flood-affected areas. So far in 2014, the RAPID Fund has disbursed US\$2.4m to NGOs; of which US\$0.5m is for support to conflict-affected IDPs (though not in response to the current situation in KP). There have been no new RAPID Fund disbursements in relation to the current wave of displacement from Waziristan. However, a number of NGOs have contacted Concern to register interest and funding applications are expected in the coming days.

4. Humanitarian assistance to the KP region

In 2014, only US\$6m of humanitarian assistance is reported as allocated to KP Province in OCHA's FTS database. However, around 96% of funding to Pakistan does not specify location. Out of this US\$6m, the ERF (US\$1.9m) and the CERF (US\$1.7m) are the main donors, followed by the EC and Canada.

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Figure 3: Humanitarian assistance by donor to KP Province in 2014



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 26 June 2014.

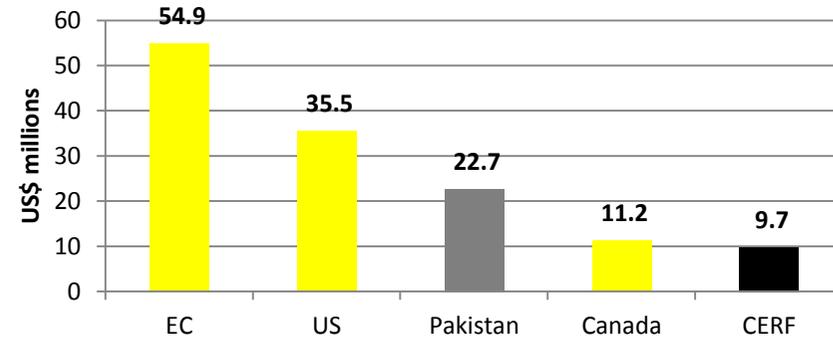
5. Domestic response

Domestic response in Pakistan is critical. A number of programmes are already underway in KP Province, financed by both Federal and Provincial Governments.

KP and Punjab Provinces have both given US\$5m to the IDP in response to the current IDP crisis. Sindh Province has donated US\$0.5m. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority is leading on the response in KP. The Federal Government has provided cash assistance of US\$120 to each registered family. There is also likely to be a one-off Ramadan payment and the Government is looking at providing tents to each household. Each member of the Pakistan army is donating a day's salary to the IDPs and they have commenced distribution of rations to cover 40,000 families. Additionally, according to OCHA the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, local NGOs and civil society organizations are also providing assistance to the IDPs in the form of food, health and shelter.

Pakistan plays a role in the response as a humanitarian donor through a twinning programme whereby Pakistan donates wheat to World Food Programme (WFP) which is then turned into wheat flour and distributed by WFP.

Figure 4: Top 5 donors of humanitarian assistance to Pakistan in 2014



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 26 June 2014.

6. Funding trends to Pakistan (historic)

The US was the largest humanitarian assistance donor to Pakistan over the five-year period 2010-2014 and is engaged with the situation in KP Province.

After the US, the EC, Japan, the UK and Saudi Arabia have all provided more than US\$200m over the last five years. Saudi Arabia has provided considerable assistance to IDPs in the past and a local media source claimed on 25 June that both the UAE and Saudi Arabia have offered assistance for the crisis in KP Province.

Figure 5: Top donors of humanitarian assistance to Pakistan 2010-2014

